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Marriage Trends in Madison County, Indiana 1899 to 1942

Leona Bernice Nelson
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MARRIAGE TRENDS IN
MADISON COUNTY, INDIANA
1899 to 1942

by

LEONA BERNICE NELSON

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Arts
Department of Sociology

Division of Graduate Instruction
Butler University
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1943

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PREFACE

This thesis is based on a study of the marriage license applications for Madison County, Indiana. The principal years studied were 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937, and 1942. The aim of the writer is primarily to point out the marriage trends in Madison County rather than deal with the social effects which these trends may bring.

The trends discussed in this thesis deal with the population and seasonal aspects, the factor of propinquity, the age of the marriage license applicants, and remarriage.

Difficulties which the writer faced in compiling this thesis have been discussed in Chapter I.

The writing of this thesis has placed the author under obligation to a great many persons. While it is not possible to acknowledge this indebtedness in detail, I do wish to express my appreciation to all those who have directly or indirectly aided me.

I especially appreciate the helpfulness of the County Clerk, Mr. C. C. Harrold and his coworkers for their kindness in making the records from which this study was made, available.

Above all, thanks should be given to Professor James
H. Peeling of the Sociology Department at Butler University
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Leona Bernice Nelson

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MARRIAGE TRENDS IN
MADISON COUNTY, INDIANA
1899 to 1942

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study is based primarily on data taken from the records at the Clerk's office in Madison County, Indiana. The courthouse is located in the City of Anderson.

Three factors should be considered before the findings are discussed. The first is the manner in which the records are kept. The second is the condition of the records. The third is the method used in compiling the material for this thesis.

How the records are kept. In 1880 the courthouse in Madison County was burned. As a result, all previous records were lost. Therefore, the marriage records for Madison County date back only to December of 1880. These records are composed of the marriage license application forms, which have been bound together in large volumes, entitled Marriage Records. These are available to the public.

From time to time the marriage license application form has been changed. One form was used from December 1880 to September 1905. This was divided into two parts. The upper part was used for recording the issuance of the license and in the lower section was recorded the marriage itself, after the

certification had been returned to the Clerk's office by the person performing the marriage ceremony. Figure 1a shows a copy of this form.

Figure 1a. Marriage Application Form copied from the Marriage Records, Volume 5. This form was used for marriage license applications from December 1890 to September 1905. Two applications are recorded on each page of the Marriage Record Book.

	}	SS:	Be it Remembered, That on this
			_____ day of _____ A. D.
			189__, the following Marriage License was issued to wit:

Indiana, to-wit: Madison County, SS:
To any Person Empowered by Law to Solemnize Marriages in the County of Madison, Greeting: ?

You are hereby authorized to join together as Husband and Wife, _____ and _____, and of your Certificate of Marriage make due return within three months, according to the laws of the state of Indiana.

Witness Isaac E. May, Clerk of our Madison Circuit Court, and the seal thereof, affixed at the Clerk's office in Anderson, this _____ day of _____, 189__.

Clerk of Madison Circuit Court

and afterwards, to-wit: on the _____ day of _____ 189__, the following Certificate of Marriage was returned to the Clerk's office, to-wit:

I, _____, hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ A.D., 189__, I duly joined in marriage _____ and _____, by authority of law and of a license from the Clerk of Madison Circuit Court.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____, A.D., 189__.

As one can observe from Figure 1a, little information was recorded about the couple applying for a license other than their names, the date of the marriage and the name of the person

performing the ceremony. However, along with this record a supplementary record book was kept in which was recorded additional information about the applicants.

The supplementary book was obviously compiled from information originally taken from some other source which is no longer in existence because the records are not in chronological order. For example, the record of a marriage taking place in 1891 often followed after a marriage occurring in 1894 or some later date. The details given in this book are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Full name of groom | 10. Full name of bride |
| 2. Place of residence | (Maiden name, if a widow) |
| 3. Age next birthday | 11. Place of residence |
| 4. Color | 12. Age next birthday |
| 5. Occupation | 13. Color |
| 6. Place of birth | 14. Place of birth |
| 7. Father's name | 15. Father's name |
| 8. Mother's name, maiden | 16. Mother's name, maiden |
| 9. Number of groom's marriages | 17. Number of bride's marriages |
| | 18. Place of marriage |
| | 19. By whom |
| | 20. Date of marriage |

In October of 1905, a new and more complete form was introduced for recording marriage license records and all the data was recorded on one form. By 1905 many social changes had taken place in Madison County.

(1) Many of the industries had left the home and had been centralized in large factories. That industrial cities were increasing more rapidly than the country as a whole can be seen from the census figures for 1900 and 1910. They point out that there was an increase in 1910 in the population of Anderson, a highly industrialized city, even while there was a

decrease in the population of the county.¹ As industry left the home women also went outside their domiciles to find employment in the growing cities. Thus, when the marriage license application forms were changed in 1905 a space was reserved for the woman's occupation.

(2) The new application forms point out another important factor. It is that as the cities increased in size there was an increasing need for poor relief. To curb this increase an attempt was made to make certain that the male contracting partner would be able to support a family. The new form provided a place for the male to indicate what means he had for supporting a family if he was not employed.²

(3) By 1905 divorces were more prevalent than they had been heretofore. Thus the new form asks the question, "Has prior marriage or marriages been dissolved? _____. If so, How? _____. When? _____."³ The earlier form had asked only for the number of previous marriages and no distinction was made between marriages dissolved by divorce and those dissolved by death.

(4) Pasteur's work in the latter half of the 19th century, which led to the discovery that germs cause infectious diseases, was so well established by the 20th century that the new application form included a clause asking if either of the contracting party was "afflicted with epilepsy, tuberculosis, venereal or any other

1. United States Census report on population for 1900 and 1910 show the following figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>
Population of Anderson	20,178	22,476
Population of Madison County	70,470	65,224

2. See numbers 7, 19, 20 and 27 in Figure No. Ib.
3. See number 23 in Figure Ib.

1

contagious or transmissible disease."

Application for Marriage License - Male

Application is hereby made for a license for the marriage of _____ to _____ upon the following statement of fact relative to said parties:

1. The full Christian and surname of the man is _____
2. Color _____
3. Where born _____
4. When born _____
5. Present residence _____
6. Present Occupation _____
7. If no occupation, what means has the male contracting party to support a family? _____
8. Is the male contracting party of nearer blood kin to the female contracting party than second cousin? _____
9. Full Christian and surname of father _____
10. His color _____
11. His birthplace _____
12. His occupation _____
13. His residence _____
14. Full Christian and maiden name of mother _____
15. Her color _____
16. Her occupation _____
17. Her birthplace _____
18. Her residence _____
19. Has the male contracting party been an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons within the last 5 years?
20. If so, is he now able to support a family and likely to so continue? _____
21. Is this the first marriage? _____
22. If not, how often has he been married? _____
23. Has such prior marriage or marriages, been dissolved? _____
24. If so, how? _____
25. When? _____
26. Is the male contracting party afflicted with epilepsy, tuberculosis, venereal or any other contagious or transmissible disease? _____
27. Is he an imbecile, feeble-minded, idiotic or insane, or is he under guardianship as a person of unsound mind? _____

Signature of Applicant

Figure Ib.

Marriage application form copied from Marriage Records, Volume 26. This form was used for recording the application for marriage licenses from October 1905 to January 1942. The same form was used for women except that questions number 7, 8, and 20 were omitted.

The application blank as described above was used until 1942 when it was revised. The revision undoubtedly grew out of the problem of divorce and non-support for minor children. It

¹See number 26 in Figure Ib

reads as follows: "Give names of any minor children of the male applicant from all former marriages. Are any or all of these children either wholly or partially dependent upon you for support? State their names. Are you supporting them and are you complying with all court orders issued for their support?"¹

Form P.M.-1

Serial No. _____

Form P.M.-1

Serial No. _____

Application is Hereby Made for a License for the Marriage of _____ to _____

Upon the following statement of facts relative to said parties:
Male

1. The full Christian and surname of the man is _____
2. Color _____
3. Where born _____
(Town, County, State or Country)
4. When born _____
(Day, Month, and Year)
5. Present residence _____
6. Present occupation _____
7. If no occupation, what means has the male contracting party to support a family? _____
8. Is the male contracting party of nearer blood kin to the female contracting party than second cousin? _____
9. Full Christian and surname of father _____
10. His color _____
11. His birthplace _____
12. His occupation _____
13. His residence _____
14. Full Christian and maiden name of mother _____
15. Her color _____
16. Her occupation _____
17. Her birthplace _____
18. Her residence _____
19. Has the male contracting party been an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons within the last five years? _____
20. If so, is he now able to support a family and likely to so continue? _____
21. Is this his first marriage? _____
22. If not, how often has he been married? _____

Due to lack of space the questionnaire for female was not included. The form is the same for her except number 6, 8, 26, 27 and 28 were omitted.

¹ See Figure Ic - number 23-28

23. Has such prior marriage or marriages been dissolved? _____
24. If so, how? _____ 25. When? _____
26. Give names and ages of any minor children of the male applicant from all former marriages _____
27. Are any or all of these children either wholly or partially dependent upon you for support? State their names _____
28. Are you supporting them and are you complying with all court orders issued for their support? _____
29. Is the male contracting party afflicted with epilepsy, tuberculosis, venereal or any other contagious or transmissible disease? _____
30. Is he an imbecile, feeble-minded, idiotic or insane or is he under guardianship as a person of unsound mind. _____

Signature of Applicant

State of Indiana, Madison County, ss:

_____ deposes and says that _____ has personal knowledge of the facts above stated and that each of them are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Clerk, Madison Circuit Court

to _____)
_____) s.s. Be it remembered, that on this _____ day of _____, A.D. 1942, the following Marriage License was issued, to-wit:

State of Indiana, Madison County, ss:

To any person empowered by law to solemnize marriages in the County of Madison, Greeting:

You are hereby authorized to join together as Husband and Wife _____ and _____ and of your certificate of marriage, make due return within three days according to the laws of the State of Indiana.

Witness, _____ Clerk of the Madison Circuit Court, and the seal thereof; affixed at the Clerk's office in Anderson, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Clerk of Madison Circuit Court

And afterwards, to-wit: On this _____ day of _____, 19 __, the following Certificate of Marriage was returned to the Clerk's office to-wit:

I, _____, hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, A. D., 19 __, I duly joined in marriage _____ and _____, by authority of law and of a license from the Clerk of Madison Circuit Court.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____, 19 __.

City _____ Street _____ State _____

Figure 1c - Marriage application form copied from Marriage Record, volume 69. This form was first used in January, 1942.

An account of the changes in the keeping of marriage records has been given for two reasons. The first is to acquaint the reader with the source material for this thesis. The second is to give the reader a better understanding of the manner in which the various parts of our culture influence any one institution. The one referred to in this instance is marriage. Later chapters will be devoted to some of these factors which play a part in the institution of marriage.

Present condition of the marriage records. For one to evaluate a study of this nature it is important for him to know the condition of the records from which the material is derived. We have given a description of these records. Copies of the forms used are included in the first part of this chapter. These will be referred to from time to time. The form, shown in Figure 1a, which was in use until 1905, is in good condition. However, this form contains little of the material needed for this

study, thus the supplementary books which give the age, residence, race, etc., were used to obtain the greater part of the information used.¹ These books giving the supplementary material are not at the courthouse. They are at present in the office of the Madison County Department of Public Welfare. The worker in the Welfare Office explained that she had found these in the attic of the courthouse. They are being used by the Department of Public Welfare to verify the ages of applicants for old age assistance. These records are in very poor shape. At one time they were bound into books, but they are so worn now that the covers are being held together with adhesive tape. Most of the pages are loose. These books date back to the year 1893. However, there are only a few records of that year still in existence. Even as late as 1895 there were as few as 62 records for all couples obtaining licenses that year. These are mixed in with records of later dates. As was mentioned earlier these marriage records are not in chronological order. Therefore it is necessary to check each book in order to find all the records for one year. Many times the blanks were left incompletely filled out. This was especially true with regard to age, number of previous marriages, type of employment and place of residence.

The records dated after October 1905 are in much better condition. One great advantage which these records have over the earlier ones is that all the information is given on one form. One of the principal difficulties which one faces in

¹ See Page 3

working with more recent records is that although they are usually in chronological order, often they are not. One is apt to find that marriage license application blanks dated one month are liable to be bound along with those of another month and occasionally even with those of another year. At times blanks are found incorrectly filled out or not filled out at all. A good example of an obvious error may be cited. One application form listed the male contracting partner as "white" but both of his parents were recorded as being of the "Negro" race.

Another discrepancy was found in the terms used regarding the occupation of the persons. For example, women were often listed as housekeepers with nothing to indicate whether they were housekeepers in their own homes or if they were working for someone else. The term clerk was often used to designate a type of employment, without a qualifying statement as to whether it is referred to sales clerking or office clerking.

When young people under the legal age for marrying, obtained a license a note was usually made to the effect that the parent's consent had been obtained or that they were marrying by an order of the judge. However, often no record was made as to whether or not these children had been given authority.

One more discrepancy which is of great importance should be noted. If one observes Figure 1c, he will notice that the marriage application form is divided into two parts. The lower

part of the form being used to record the marriage itself, after the certification is returned by the minister or the justice of peace who performed the marriage ceremony. Frequently the lower part of this form was left blank. Upon inquiring of the County Clerk as to the reason for this omission he replied, "It is usually because the person performing the ceremony fails to return the certification to the clerk's office. Occasionally it may mean that the couple did not marry." The County Clerk stated that recently a certain justice of peace in the county died. When her lawyer went through her papers, he found sixty certificates of marriages which she had performed. Some of them were several years old.¹ According to law they should have been returned within three days and the person performing the ceremony is subject to fine if they are not returned within three months.

Perhaps, if one is married or is contemplating marriage, it would be well to check with one's county court house to make certain that the marriage procedure has been completed.

Methods used in compiling the material. In gathering the material for this thesis five years were chosen and each application blank checked for these years. The years chosen were 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937, and 1942. There were two reasons for choosing these particular years. One was to cover as large a period as possible. Thus, 1899, the first year for which sufficient material was available, was chosen to be compared

1. Information obtained in May, 1943 when the writer had a conference with the County Clerk.

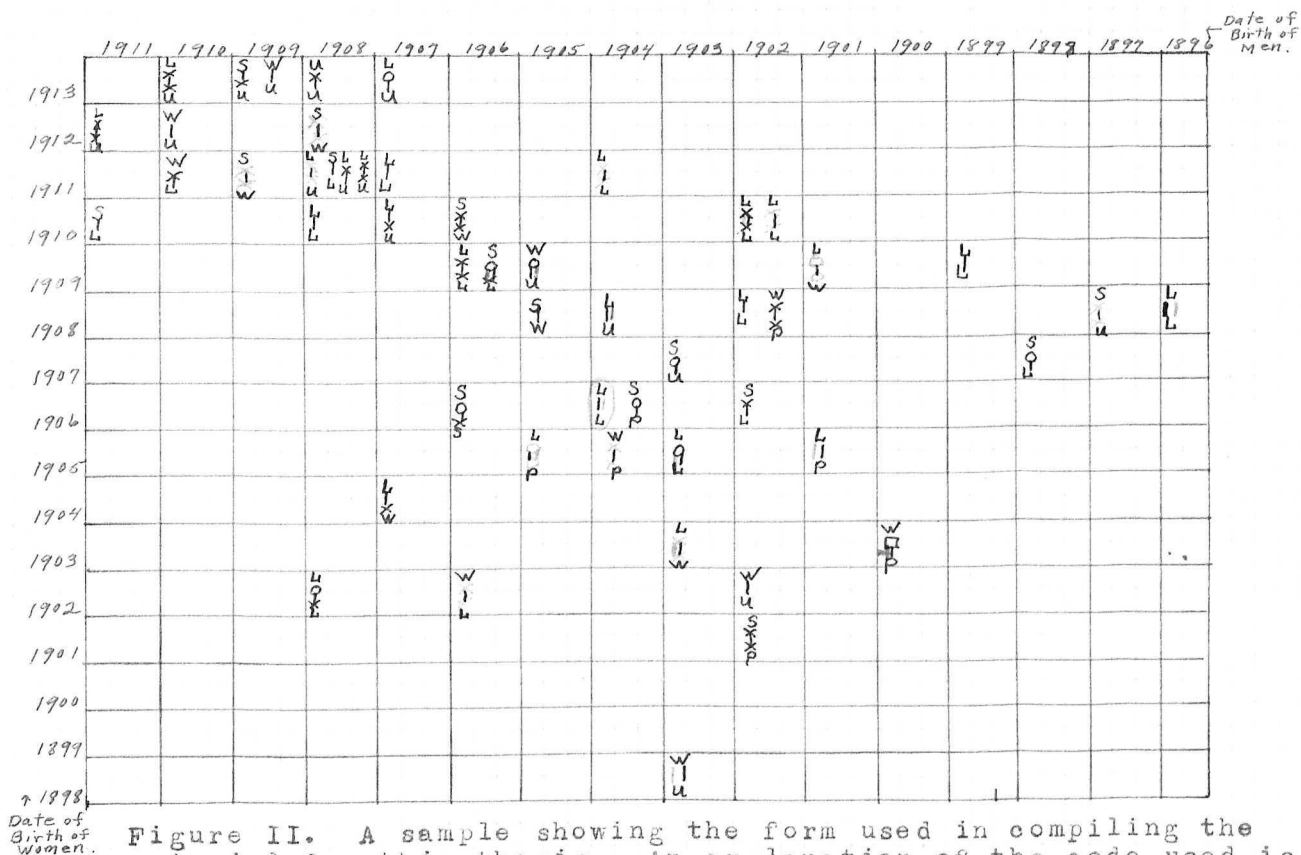


Figure II. A sample showing the form used in compiling the material for this thesis. An explanation of the code used is as follows:

- I - First marriage)
- I - First remarriage after divorce)
- II - Second remarriage after divorce)
- III - Third remarriage after divorce)
- I - First remarriage after death)
- II - Second remarriage after death, etc.)

Lines on the left side refer to men, on the right to women

- x - Residence outside Indiana)
- o - Residence outside Madison County)
- - Residence outside of Anderson but within Madison County)

Figure at top refers to man, at bottom woman. If done in red both come from same city. No sign indicates residence in Anderson

- u - Unemployed
- s - Skilled
- L - Laborer
- w - White Collar Worker
- p - Professional

○ = Nationality, negro

with 1942, the most recent. The other reason for our choice of these particular five years is to be found in the fact that it was our endeavor to base our findings on years that did not deviate too widely from normalcy.

In taking the data from the records, a sheet of graph paper 8½ by 11 inches served us to record all the information for one month. A code system was used in order to put the material into more condensed form. See figure II for a more complete explanation. The following material was obtained for each of the partners:

1. Age at time of applying for license
2. Color
3. Employment
4. Place of residence
5. Number of previous marriages
 - a. Dissolved by death?
 - b. Dissolved by divorce?

The records previous to 1905 gave the age of the following birthday rather than the age at the time of marriage. After 1905 date of birth was given. In compiling this material one year was deducted from the age given in 1899 in order to make it conform with the later figures.

Additional information regarding the methods employed in this study shall be rendered as we proceed ^{with} our discussion in the following chapters.

CHAPTER II

MARRIAGE TRENDS IN REGARD TO POPULATION AND SEASONAL ASPECTS

Number of persons applying for marriage licenses as compared with the population of Madison County. The material for this study as has been mentioned before, concerns itself with five years. These are 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937, and 1942. In the year 1899 there were 818 applications for marriage licenses. By 1914 the number had dropped to 625. On the other hand in 1929 it surmounted the 1899 figure and was 967. By 1937 the figure had risen to 1,150. but in 1942 it dropped slightly. The total number of marriage license applicants was 1,125.

The only figures available for the population of Madison County are those of the United States Census which were taken each ten years. In order to make a more correct comparison between the number obtaining marriage licenses and the population of the county, the marriage records were checked to obtain the number of marriage license applicants in 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. These years correspond with the dates in which the census was taken. The number obtaining licenses for the later years will be discussed first and then those of the original study.

1. The Madison County courthouse keeps no record of the number of marriage license applicants for each year. To obtain these figures the Marriage Record books were checked. These figures may not be absolutely accurate because often marriages taking place in one year were bound in with those of another year. Each page in these books was not checked.

In 1900 the population of Madison County was 70,470. This is almost twice as great as the population figure of 1890, which was only 36,487. Of the 70,470 population, 1,790 persons or 895 couples obtained marriage licenses.¹ To be more intelligible one should say that 2.53 per cent of the population married in that year.

The population figures for the next decade tell a different story because by 1910 there had been a drop in the population for the county of almost five thousand persons. As compared with the population, the drop in marriages was even greater. Only 1294 persons applied for licenses. That is 1.95 per cent of the population as compared with 2.53 per cent in the decade previously.

In 1920 the population of Madison county had increased and had almost reached the 1890 mark again. There were now 69,880 individuals living within the county. During this year, 1,692 or 2.45 per cent of them applied for marriage licenses.

The census for 1930 showed a great jump in the population figures, bringing the size of Madison County to 82,888. The marriage rate, however, did not increase accordingly. The number of marriages actually fell to 1,516. Thus, only 1.83 per cent of the population were obtaining licenses for marriage.

¹The above statement and those following are based upon the supposition that there were as many persons going outside the county to obtain licenses as there were coming into the county from the outside. (See table Va, b for these figures.)

The census for 1940 showed an increase in population bringing the number of people living in Madison County up to 88,575. That year also, more lovers per 100 population made their way to the court house, thus, conforming to the law which states that they must have an application filed with the court house before the marriage ceremony is performed. The percent was 1.93 or some 1,710 applicants. This was higher than the 1930 figure but much below the percentage for 1900. Figure number III gives a diagram showing the comparison of the marriage rate and the population of the county.

The comparison of the marriages in 1897, 1914, 1929, 1937, and 1942 will follow shortly, but first some explanations for the fluctuation of the marriage rate for the years just discussed should be given.

From the above we see that the largest percentage of persons applying for marriage licenses per 100 population in any of the five years was 1900. We note also that the greatest increase in population came during the same period. This might be explained in the following manner. Those who migrate from one place to another are usually young people who have not yet taken the vows of matrimony. Of the 33,983 persons who migrated to Madison County in the ten year period from 1890 to 1900, undoubtedly, the largest portion of them were single. It is only natural, therefore, that these people sought mates for themselves and established homes. This would account for the high marriage rate in 1900.

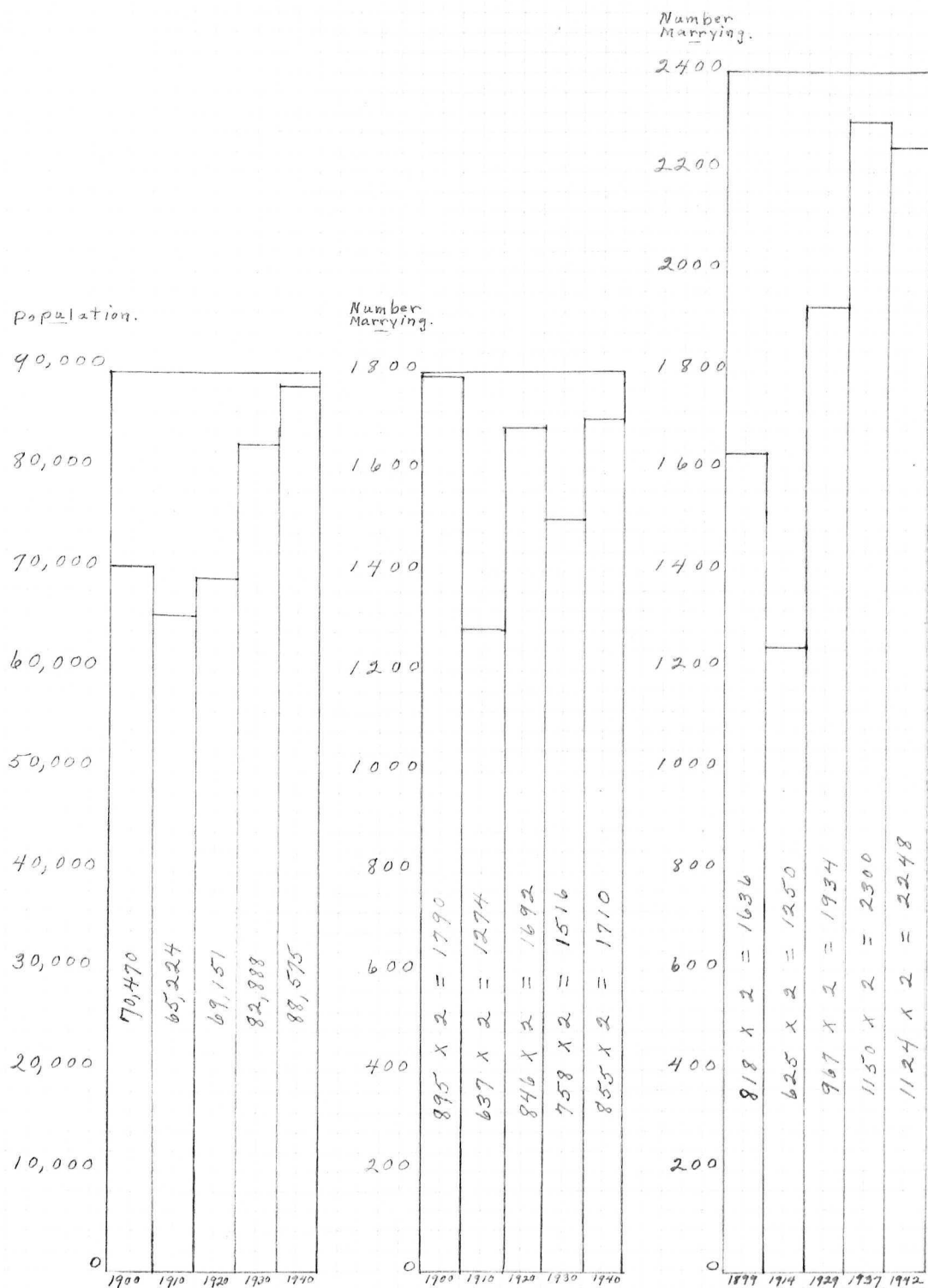


Figure III The population of Madison County as shown by the United States Census compared with the number of persons marrying in the county for each of the following years: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940. The number marrying in 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942 are also compared with the census figures.

A similar explanation may be given for the decrease in the marriage rate for 1910. The population had decreased during the period between 1900 and 1910 for the county as a whole. However, it had increased in the City of Anderson from 20,178 to 22,476 persons. The fact that Anderson was on the increase while the county as a whole was on the decrease, indicates that people were moving from the rural areas into the cities which were undergoing the industrialization process. Again, it was the young, unmarried folk who left to seek their fortune, outside the county. This migration from the county to the growing industrial cities brought with it a decrease in the percentage of marriages per 100 population for the county as a whole.

By 1920 the population figures for Madison County had risen again, almost to the 1900 figure and the marriage rate had risen in a similar fashion.

During the early thirties, the period of the worst depression known to our country, there was a decrease in the marriage rate. Lack of employment and financial insecurity prevented many people from taking upon themselves the bonds of marriage.

In 1940, although the marriage rate was higher than that of 1930, it was low as compared with other years. The population had continued to increase. The chances for employment were fair. Perhaps, the best explanation to be given is that the people had a bad case of "war jitters." The Second World War began on the third of September, 1939. The people as a whole had not yet become released from the shock. It was a period of great uncertainty. Table I shows the percentage rates for the five years

just discussed, as well as the percentage rates for the five years on which most of the study in this thesis was based. The percentage rates were also based upon the United States census returns. They may not represent the exact rate because there was no census taken in these specific years. The year nearest the one in which the study was made has been used as a basis for comparison. Although they may not be exact they will prove helpful in understanding the fluctuations in the marriage rates.

One can observe from them that by 1942 the marriage rate had increased to a little above the rate of 1900. One also can see that in 1937 the percentage of marriages per 100 population was 2.58, even a little higher than the rate for 1942. Both these percentages were figured on the basis of the 1940 census as this was the closest figure available. By the year, 1937, economic conditions had reverted back nearer to normalcy after a long period of depression. One would thus, expect a higher marriage rate. By 1942 the war was well underway. Many men had been drafted into military service. This led to a shortage of workers. Wages were high. Men, who because of some physical disability had been kept out of industry, were able to earn high wages as the factories lowered their standards and took them as employees. These men, who had been kept from marrying because of economic insecurity, took advantage of the moment, by taking unto themselves brides. Many of the men, who were entering the armed forces, hurried to marry the girls they had grown to love or sometimes mere acquaintances. These factors partially account for the increase in the marriage rate in 1942 over that of 1940.

FIGURED ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES CENSUS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Population Marrying</u>
1900	2.53
1910	1.95
1920	2.45
1930	1.83
1940	1.93
* *	* *

FIGURED ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES CENSUS
USING THE FIGURES AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR NEAREST
THE ONE IN WHICH THE STUDY WAS MADE.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Population Marrying</u>
1899	2.30
1914	1.92
1929	2.32
1937	2.58
1942	2.56

TABLE I

The percent of population of Madison County obtaining marriage licenses each of the following years: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; 1940 and 1899; 1914; 1929; 1937; 1942.

The conclusions which may be drawn from the above discussion are: (1) The marriage rate may be affected by various factors such as population shifts, panics or depressions, and wars. (2) The marriage rate in Madison County for the years of prosperity is around 2.5 per one hundred population, but in years of insecurity it drops to about 1.9.

Seasonal Factors affecting marriage. It is a commonly known fact that June is the month in which most marriages occur. Has that always been the case? The question arises as to whether or not in times past this may not have been peculiar to other months.

In 1899 there were only sixty marriages in June, but there were seventy-seven in April, seventy-two in September, eighty-one in November, and eighty-five in December. In 1914 there were more marriages in December than any other month. By 1929, the highest number of marriages was in June, and August was second high. After 1929, June remained the most preferred month for mating. See Table II and Figure IV for a more complete picture of the fluctuations in the seasons of marriage.

From the graph one can see that the marriage rate from 1929 on has been considerably lower in the winter than in the summer months. While in 1899 and 1914 it tended to be higher in December. One explanation for the high rate in December might be that in those years when the population was predominantly rural more people married in winter because this was the time of year in which farmers had the least amount of work to do. August, the month in which the fewest number of marriages took place, was the time for harvesting the crops. Therefore, little time could be given to courtship.

Today there are more marriages in June than in any other month. One important factor for this is the advertisement which

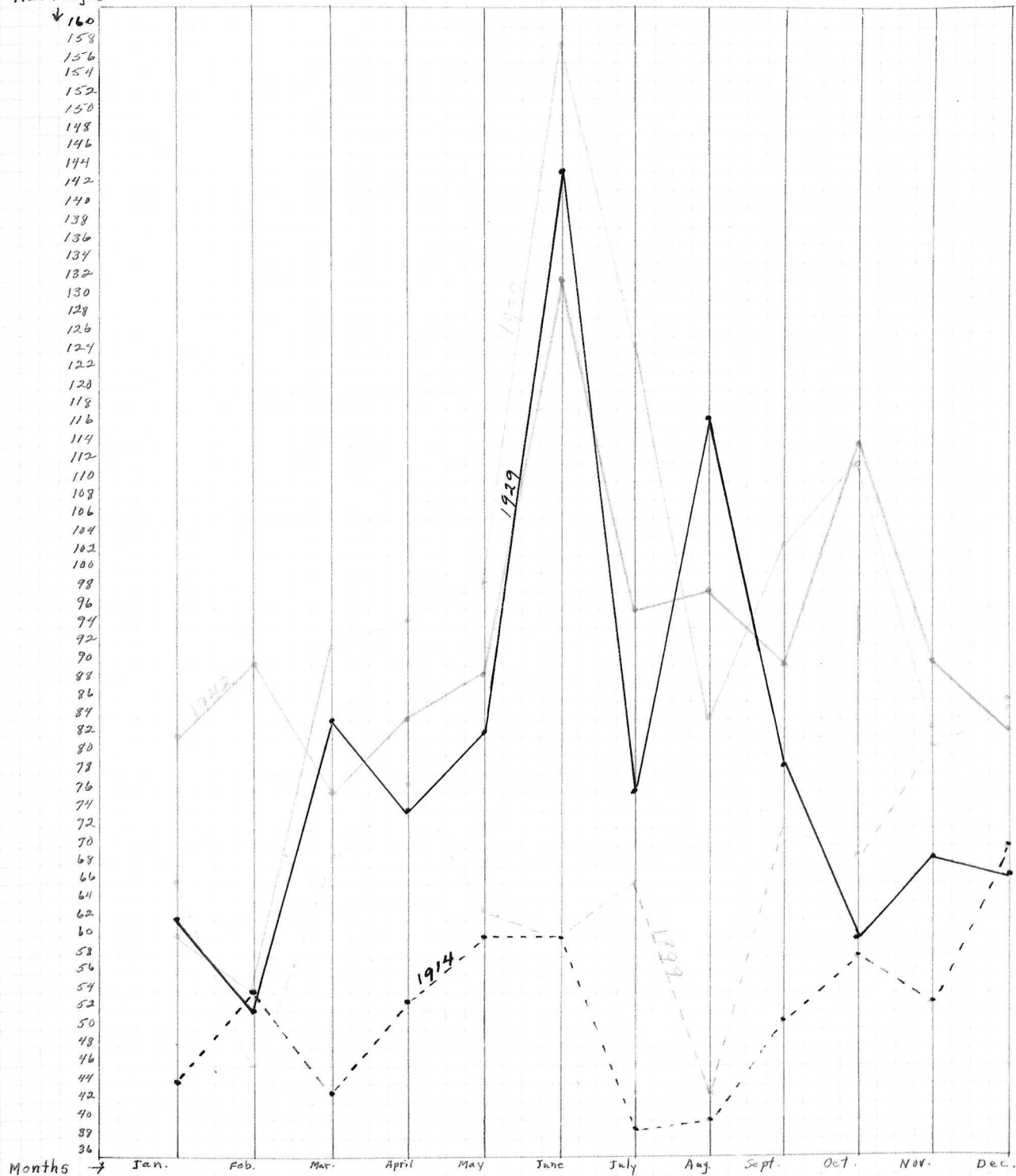
Number of
Marriages

Figure IV A graph showing the number of marriage licenses issued in Madison County at each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937, 1942.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Marriages for each Year.
1899	66	46	69	77	63	60	66	43	72	69	81	85	* 797
1914	44	54	43	53	60	60	39	40	51	58	53	70	625
1929	62	52	84	74	83	144	76	117	79	60	69	67	967
1937	60	54	92	95	79	158	125	84	103	112	83	86	1151
1942	82	90	76	84	89	132	96	78	90	114	70	83	1127

Table II

Total number of marriage licenses issued in Madison County, Indiana, by months in the years, 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942.

* Total number marrying in 1899 was 818. There was data available on only 797.

makes popular the June bride. Another reason may be that June is the month when most high schools and colleges end their year's work. This affords an opportune moment for sealing those friendships which have been made throughout the school year. Another reason for the higher percentage of weddings in June and the summer months may be that it is more economical to live in summer, than in winter. Fresh foods may be had on the markets for lower prices. Fuel for heating does not need to be figured into the budget. Thus, the bride and groom feel that this will give them an opportunity to prepare themselves for the winter months.

In this chapter an endeavor has been made to point out the factors which determine the setting of the marriage. In the following chapter, attention will be paid to the degrees of the relationships between the marriage partners.

CHAPTER III

THE FACTOR OF PROPINQUITY

The purpose of this chapter is to point out the degree of nearness of the bride and groom applying for marriage licenses. The term propinquity might be used to a better advantage. Propinquity means state of being near. It is often used to indicate nearness of blood and kinship. It is also used in connection with nearness of nature, disposition, and interests. At still other times it is used in connection to nearness in place. Occasionally is it used in connection to nearness in age.

In this chapter we will use the term propinquity to apply to: (1) Nearness in residence of the two applying for marriage licenses; (2) The comparative ages of the bride and groom; and (3) The similarity in employment of the two.

Nearness or distance in residence of the contracting parties. Do most men and women choose their mates from their own home town or do they follow the old adage that the grass is always greener on the other side of the bridge?

Do couples give preference to marrying inside their own home town or county or do they prefer to go elsewhere to have the ceremony performed?

Do men leave their local community to find a mate more often than women?

Is there greater mobility among those seeking marriage

today than there was 40 years ago? These are a few of the questions which will be discussed for Madison County.

According to the marriage records of 1899 for Madison County 35.95 percent of the men obtaining marriage licenses had as their place of residence the city of Anderson which is the county seat. The percentage who lived within the county but outside the county seat was 47.79 which means that 83.54 percent of the men who were married in Madison County also claimed the county as their place of residence.

The number of women claiming the county as their home was slightly higher, 90.04 percent. Of these, 51.2 percent came from outside the county seat, leaving a remainder of 38.84 percent as residents of the city of Anderson.

Some explanation should be given as to how these figures were determined. The marriage records for 1899 are lacking in reliability. For 98 of the 797 women obtaining licenses in that year, no record was made of the place of residence. The same is also true of 96 of the men. In other words, 12.55 percent of the women and 12.04 percent of the men did not have their place of residence recorded. However, the first six months of this year did give the place of residence for both. Thus the percentage was figured from the first six months. Table III shows the percentage for the six-month period and

and the percentage for the year.

Men with	1899 ¹ <u>1st 6 Mos.</u>	1899 <u>Total</u>	1942 <u>Total</u>
Residences outside Indiana	3.93	3.39	5.61
Residences outside Madison Co. but within Indiana	12.33	8.91	27.14
Residences outside City of Anderson but within county	47.79	47.06	25.71
Residences within City of Anderson	35.95	28.60	41.54
Residences not shown on Records	<u>100.00</u>	<u>12.04</u> 100.00	<u>100.00</u>

Women with			
Residences outside Indiana	3.14	2.00	1.61
Residences outside Madison Co. but within Indiana	6.82	5.65	22.06
Residences outside City of Anderson but within county	51.20	48.30	27.75
Residences within City of Anderson	38.84	31.00	48.58
Residences not shown on Records	<u>100.00</u>	<u>12.55</u> 100.00	<u>100.00</u>

Table III The percentage of persons obtaining marriage licenses in Madison County who claimed as their place of residence Anderson, the County of Madison but outside of Anderson, outside the County and outside the State of Indiana, respectively.

¹ The first six months of 1899 were shown on this chart because the place of residence was given for all persons up through June. By using the first six months which were complete a better comparison can be made; however, the comparison for the whole year is also shown.

In 1942 the percentage of men who were living in the City of Anderson had risen to 41.54 which is an increase of 5.59 percent over the figure of 1899. The percentage of men living in the county but outside the county seat was 25.71. The percent of all men obtaining marriage licenses and claiming to be residents of Madison County was 67.25 percent. This figure amounts to 16.29 percent less than the number who were residents of the county in 1899.

The report for the women is similar. In 1942 the percentage of women claiming Anderson as their home was 48.58, which is an increase of 9.74 percent over the year of 1899. The percentage of women living outside of Anderson but within the county was 27.75 resulting in a total of 76.33 percent, a decrease of 13.71 percent.

The above figures indicate that 32.75 percent of the men came from outside the county in 1942. It should be mentioned here that 27.14 percent of these came from inside the state, whereas 5.61 percent came from outside the state.

During the same year 1.61 percent of the women came from outside the state and 22.06 percent claim their residence to be inside the state but outside of the county bounds.

These figures lead to several conclusions. First, that men are more mobile than women when looking for mates. For

example, the figures for 1942 point out that they are about 9.08 percent more mobile. Second, both men and women are more mobile today than they were in 1899. The percentage of men obtaining licenses for marriage in 1942, who came from outside the county was 32.75. This is an increase of 16.29 percent over the figures of 1899. In the year 1942 the percentage of women coming from outside the county to obtain marriage licenses was 23.67, an increase of 13.71 percent. Third, the City of Anderson is growing faster than the county in general. This is borne out by the figures showing that the percentage of persons applying for marriage licenses for the county had decreased while the percent for the City of Anderson had increased.

Number of brides from the same location as the groom. Do men and women who obtain licenses in Madison County prefer to marry women living in their own locality or do they take their partners from outside their own home town? In 1942 the percentage of people who chose their mates from their own home town was 62.45. This is 702 couples out of the 1124 couples applying for marriage licenses. The other 37.55 percent found mates outside their home town and often outside the county and in a few cases outside the state in which they were living.

The figures of 1899 give a very similar picture. The percentage of persons who preferred to marry within their

locality was 69.55 as compared to 30.45 who married outsiders.¹

Many of those persons who married outside of their own village obtained their mates within Madison County, quite a few found their companions outside the county but within the state and a few went to other states to choose their partners. In 1942 of the 1124 men applying for marriage licenses 56 of them came from outside the state to marry Indiana women. During the same year 11 women came from outside the state to marry Indiana men. Table number IV a and b, shows the place of residence of the bride and groom, indicating also the number who came from the same locality. It is interesting to note that in 1899 a larger percentage of women came from other states to marry in Madison County than did in 1942.

Marriage laws lag behind the mobility of the marriage license applicants.

Earlier in the chapter it was pointed out that as far back as 1899, almost ten percent of the women came from outside the county to obtain their marriage licenses. As the years passed more and more women came from outside the

1 The figure of 69.55 percent was based on the first six months of 1899 because more accurate records for the first six months were kept. There was no record of the residence of about 100 of those couples marrying in the last six months.

Place of Residence of Grooms who came from a different locality than Bride	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Outside of Indiana	3	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	22
Outside Madison Co., but within state of Indiana.	3	2	8	5	9	9	4	3	2	3	5	3	56
Outside City of Anderson but within County.	9	9	9	7	8	10	7	18	8	14	10	14	123
City of Anderson	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	7	1	1	8	5	39
Place of Residence Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	7	27	34	0	6	96

Place of Residence of Men and Women from same locality	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Outside of Indiana	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Outside Madison Co., but within state of Indiana.	3	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	15
Outside City of Anderson but within County.	23	20	26	25	17	20	19	3	25	7	30	37	252
City of Anderson.	22	9	20	33	21	14	14	3	9	8	20	16	189

Place of Residence of Brides who came from a different locality than Grooms	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Outside of Indiana	1	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	11
Outside Madison co. but within state of Indiana.	2	3	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	7	2	2	30
Outside City of Anderson but within County.	7	8	12	10	18	9	16	4	7	27	7	12	137
City of Anderson.	7	2	3	5	3	7	8	3	9	2	6	3	58
Place of Residence Unknown.	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	27	20	17	15	13	100

Table IVa The number of men and women obtaining marriage licenses in Madison County who claimed as their place of residence, Anderson, the County of Madison, outside the county but within the State of Indiana, and outside the state, for the year 1899. Those men and women applying for licenses who came from the same locality have been listed separate from those who came from different places.

Place of Residence of Grooms who Came from a different locality than Bride.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Outside of Indiana.	0	3	2	2	2	9	6	4	8	6	5	9	56
Outside Madison Co., but within state of Indiana.	12	11	7	16	8	12	10	14	16	18	13	11	148
Outside City of Anderson, but within County.	11	16	14	9	10	15	15	11	11	14	15	8	149
City of Anderson.	4	6	4	4	10	8	12	11	3	1	2	4	69

Place of Residence of Men and Women from Same Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Outside of Indiana	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Outside Madison Co., but within state of Indiana.	15	13	13	14	12	14	14	11	9	18	12	12	157
Outside City of Anderson, but within County.	6	14	14	6	10	14	13	10	10	17	16	10	140
City of Anderson.	33	27	21	32	37	57	26	37	33	40	26	29	398

Place of Residence of Brides who came from a different locality than Groom.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for year.
Outside of Indiana	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11
Outside Madison Co., but within state of Indiana.	6	8	6	6	9	9	11	12	8	4	9	3	91
Outside City of Anderson, but within County.	10	16	11	13	15	19	20	15	10	22	11	10	172
City of Anderson.	10	10	10	10	5	15	11	13	19	12	14	19	148

Table IVb The number of men and women obtaining marriage licenses in Madison County who claimed as their place of residence, Anderson, the County of Madison, outside the county but within the state of Indiana, and outside the state, for the year 1942. Those men and women applying for licenses, who came from the same locality have been listed separate from those who came from different places.

county to marry until by 1942 32.78 percent of the women obtaining licenses in this county were coming from the outside. Up until 1939 there had been a law to the effect that women who resided outside the county should not be issued licenses. However, in 1939 when the marriage law was revised it was made to read, "The clerk shall issue the license in the county in which there applied for."¹ Thus making it legal for women to go outside the county to obtain their licenses for marriage.

Though the marriage law has finally caught up with the mobility of the applicant one can see that for a long period of time there was a definite lag² in this field.

Comparative ages of bride and groom. It is a recognized fact that generally men marry at a later age than women, but

¹ Burn's Indiana Statutes, 1933 Edition with supplements, Sec. 44-301, Bobbs Merrill Co.

² The "cultural lag" is a term used by Ogburn, which he defines in these words, "... the various parts of modern culture are not changing at the same rate, some parts are changing much more rapidly than others, and that since there is a correlation and interdependence of parts, a rapid change in one part of our culture requires readjustments through other changes in the various correlated parts of culture... The extent of this lag will vary according to the nature of the cultural material, but may exist for a considerable number of years, during which time there may be said to be a maladjustment." W. F. Ogburn, Social Change, pp. 200-201. Viking Press, 1922.

is the trend in that direction greater than formerly? Do those who are marrying for the first time tend to marry someone nearer their own age than those who are marrying for the second, third or fourth time?

In 1899 the average age of men marrying for the first time was 3.41 years older than women marrying for the first time. By 1914 the difference in the average age of the two was 2.99 years. The year 1929 showed that the average age of the two was even closer, with a spread of only 2.45 years. However, in 1937 the spread in the ages of the two had become almost as great as it had been in 1899. There were 3.21 years difference. In 1942, brides and grooms were marrying at a closer age than in any of the other years studied. The difference in years was only 2.29.

How do the above figures differ from the average difference in age of all marriages, that is first marriages as well as remarriages? Table number V shows a comparison of the difference in average ages of those persons marrying for the first time with that of all persons marrying.

Year	Difference in ages of all men and women	Difference in ages of men and women marrying for first time	
1899	3.97 years	3.41 years	.56 years
1914	3.80	2.99	.81
1929	3.77	2.47	1.30

1937	3.50	3.21	.29
1942	3.62	2.29	1.33

Table V A comparison between the average difference in age for all persons marrying with that of persons marrying for the first time, for the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942. based on the mean age.

Table V shows that in each year there was a greater difference in ages between all persons seeking marriage than there was for those seeking marriage for the first time. In 1899 the difference was .56 of a year. By 1929, the difference had risen to 1.30 years. In 1937 the difference was only .29 of a year, which was a great drop. During that year men, who applied for a license the first time, were marrying much older than any of the other years except 1899. By 1942, the difference between the average age of first marriages and the average age of all marriages, had reverted back to just a fraction more than the 1929 figure. It was 1.33 years.

As the next chapter deals at length with the ages of marriage applicants further discussion of it here would be a repetition.

In regard to difference in ages, two points should be noted. One is that, for first marriages as well as for remarriages, there is a greater tendency to choose partners nearer one's own age, than formerly. The second is that

persons applying for marriage licenses for the first time pick for themselves persons nearer the same age than do those persons who have previously been married.

Similarity in employment of bride and groom. As late as 1905 there was no record kept of the type of employment engaged in by the women who sought marriage licenses. The reason of course was that previous to that time most women did not seek employment outside their own home. As the industrial revolution progressed, however, there was a need for women in industry. By 1914 a considerable number of the women who applied for marriage licenses were employed outside their home. Some 228 of the 625 women obtaining licenses were working away from home. Of these 102 were listed as housekeepers or domestics. Just what is meant by housekeepers is not certain. It is possible that some of those, who gave housework or housekeepers as their type of employment, meant that they worked in their own home. If we subtract the 102 just mentioned from the rest of the number of women working outside the home we have 126 in other types of employment. That is 20.11 percent of the women applying for licenses. Table VI gives a list of the type of employment in which they were employed.

PROFESSIONALS

Actresses	1	
Artists	1	
Musicians	1	
Nurses	6	
Teachers	<u>15</u>	24

PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS

Rooming House Operators	1	
Manager of Factories	<u>1</u>	2

CLERKS AND KINDRED WORKERS

Stenographers	10	
Clerks	16	
Office Clerks	2	
Bookkeepers	7	
Telephone Operators	8	
Salesladies	3	
Clerical Workers	2	
Shipping Clerks	1	
Demonstrators	1	
Timekeepers	1	
Cashiers	1	
White Collar Workers	<u>1</u>	53

SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN

Seamstresses	13	
Cooks	2	
Milliners	1	
Photograph Workers	1	
Massagers	<u>1</u>	18

SEMI-SKILLED

Cigar Rollers	1	
Feeders in Newspaper Office	1	
Glass Cutters	1	
Factory Employees	<u>22</u>	25

LABOR

Hospital Maids	1
Laundry Workers	1
Domestics	51
Waitresses	1
Housekeepers	51
Dishwashers	<u>1</u>
	106

Grand Total 228

Table VI. A list of the types of employment engaged in by women who applied for marriage licenses in 1914 in Madison County, Indiana. The type of employment as shown in the records is listed here. No grouping together of similar work has been done, except to place the various types under main headings.

By 1942, the percentage of women applicants for marriage licenses, who were working outside their home, jumped to 47.15. This percentage does not include those who gave as their type of employment, housekeeping and domestic service. There were 102 women who were thus employed. The total number of women working at this time was 632 out of the 1124 women applying for licenses.

Figures indicate that by 1942 more than half of the women who were married were employed outside the home. In earlier times when it was considered that girls of good breeding should not follow gainful occupations, man had the dominant position in the home. By 1942 the status of the woman had changed. Outside employment had made them more nearly an equal with the man. Table VII shows the type of employment engaged in for that year.

SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN

Inspector in Factory.	5
Radio Workers.	1
Foreladies in Factory.	1
Farmerettes.	1
Beauty Operators	15
Cooks.	9
Laboratory Assistants	1
Supervisors in Garment Factory..	1
Hair Cutters.	1
Hair Stylists.	1
Seamstress.	<u>4</u>

40

SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS

Factory Workers	170
Welders.	1
Cleaners.	4
Glass Cutter.	1
Press Operators in Factory. . . .	2
Silk Finishers.	1
Armature Connectors.	<u>1</u>

180

UNSKILLED LABOR

Domestics.	66
Nurses Aids.	3
Housekeepers.	30
Laundry Workers.	8
Dishwashers.	1
Waitresses.	36
Poultry Workers.	1
Janitresses.	1
N. Y. A.	3
Hospital Maids.	1
Fountain Clerk.	<u>1</u>

151

Grand Total 632

Table VII. A list of the types of employment engaged in by women who applied for marriage licenses in 1942 in Madison County, Indiana. The type of employment as shown in the records is listed here. No grouping together of similar work has been done, except to place the various types under main headings.

In 1942, were men choosing girls who followed in similar occupations as their own or did they prefer someone in a different line of work?

Of the 632 women who were employed in 1942 there were statistics available for only 547 of the men whom they married; the reason for this being that 72 of the men were in military service for the government as the country was at war. A few of the men were unemployed or retired and some were students. Table VIII shows the type of employment engaged in by the men and shows the type of employment which the women they married had been performing.

<u>Males</u> Occupation	<u>Females</u> Occupation	Number Marrying	
Labor	- Labor	185	
Skilled Labor	- Skilled Labor	24	
White Collar	- White Collar	39	
Professional & Official	- Professional & Official	<u>9</u>	257
Labor	- Skilled Worker	16	
Labor	- White Collar	78	
Labor	- Professional & Official	<u>7</u>	101
Skilled Labor	- Labor	85	
Skilled Labor	- White Collar	54	
Skilled Labor	- Professional & Official	<u>14</u>	153
White Collar	- Labor	20	
White Collar	- Skilled Labor	9	
White Collar	- Professional & Official	<u>6</u>	35

Professional & Official	- Labor	1
Professional & Official	- Skilled Labor	0
Professional & Official	- White Collar	<u>0</u>

1

Total	<u>547</u>
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Table VIII. Number of men applying for marriage licenses in 1942 who were engaged in the same type of employment as the women they married and the number engaged in different types of employment. Listed according to the type of employment.

From Table VIII, it is evident that almost half of the men married women who were doing similar work. To be more specific 46.98 percent of them chose brides performing the same type of employment.

It is interesting to note that only one professional man out of the 547 chose a wife in a field other than his own. On the other hand seven laborers, fourteen skilled workers and six white collared workers chose professional women for their brides.

A word should be said as to the divisions of employment used in this study. Laborer is used to include unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Most factory workers fall under this heading, as well as laundry workers, maids, waiters, waitresses and the like. Under skilled workers, painters, carpenters, beauty operators, seamstresses, etc., were included. White collar workers were composed of clerks and kindred workers such as stenographers, bank employees and telephone

operators. Professional workers and officials included such as doctors, nurses, teachers and officials in business.

This chapter has dealt with the factor of propinquity. An attempt has been made to show the degree of nearness of the persons anticipating marriage: first, in respect to their residence; second, their comparative ages; and third, their employment. The next chapter will deal exclusively with the ages of the persons applying for marriage licenses.

Chapter IV

THE AGE OF MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICANTS

Due to the fact that there is such a large number of persons marrying the second, third, fourth, and even the fifth time, this chapter has been divided into two parts. The first deals exclusively with first marriages and the second with the total number of marriages for each of the years used in this study.

First marriages. What is the age at which first marriages most frequently take place? In 1899 the age at which girls most frequently married was eighteen years, but in 1914 and in each of the years studied thereafter the age was nineteen years. See Tables IX-XII. The mode or the most frequent age for men was about three years higher for these same years, except in 1942 when there were only two years between them. In that year the mode for men was twenty-one and for women nineteen years.

What was the median age for men and women during these years? Median age means the middle age or the mid-point. Or we might say that it is the age at which there are just as many persons marrying under as there are persons marrying over. The median age for women and men for each of the years can be seen in Table XIII.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0-14.9				1									1
15.0-15.9													
16.0-16.9													
17.0-17.9							1						1
18.0-18.9		3		6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	18
19.0-19.9	2	2	3	4	2		3	1	3	3	3	4	30
20.0-20.9	3	6	5	6	5	4	5	7	3	9	7	9	69
21.0-21.9	7	3	6	8	7	7	4	6	10	7	4	9	78
22.0-22.9	7	3	6	6	5	6	9	2	8	7	6	8	73
23.0-23.9	3	5	6	6	7	6	6	1	8	3	5	9	65
24.0-24.9	3	4	5	6	5		3	6	1	3	6	3	48
25.0-25.9	3	5	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	2	2	5	37
26.0-26.9	2	1	6	4	2	5	2	2	3		5	5	34
27.0-27.9	6	1	4	8	1	1	6	1	2	6	7	5	48
28.0-28.9	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	24
29.0-29.9	2	3	2	3	3	3		1	4	1		2	24
30.0-30.9	1				2	5		1	2	3		2	17
31.0-31.9	2	1			1	1	3			2	1		13
32.0-32.9	1	1	1		1		2		2	2	3		13
33.0-33.9	1			3	1				1	1	1		7
34.0-34.9	2		1						1				5
35.0-35.9		1	2	3	1	1	1		2			1	11
36.0-36.9			2			1					2		6
37.0-37.9		1		1	1	1					2		4
38.0-38.9	1	1			1								3
39.0-39.9		1	1			2		1					5
40.0-40.9							1					1	2
41.0-41.9	1				1						1		2
42.0-42.9													
43.0-43.9				1									1
44.0-44.9							1						1
45.0-45.9													
46.0-46.9													
47.0-47.9													1
48.0-48.9	1					1							1
49.0-49.9													2
50.0-50.9			2										
51.0-51.9													
52.0-52.9													
53.0-53.9													
54.0-54.9												1	1
55.0-55.9													
56.0-56.9													
57.0-57.9													
58.0-58.9													
59.0-59.9													
60.0-60.9													
61.0-61.9													
62.0-62.9													
63.0-63.9													
64.0-64.9													
65.0-65.9													
66.0-66.9													
67.0-67.9													
68.0-68.9													
69.0-69.9													
70.0-70.9													
71.0-71.9													
72.0-72.9													
73.0-73.9													
74.0-74.9	1												1
Total	54	44	56	68	50	51	55	37	56	51	57	68	647

Table IXa. Number of males at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1899. The most frequent age at which men marry has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0-14.9													
15.0-15.9								1					1
16.0-16.9													
17.0-17.9													
18.0-18.9			1		1				1	3	2	3	11
19.0-19.9	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	8	30
20.0-20.9	2	3		4	9		3	5	3	3	4	4	40
21.0-21.9		5		8	4	10	2	5	4	6	6	9	59
22.0-22.9	6	10	4	7	7	10	3	5	9	6	9	10	86
23.0-23.9	2	1	5	3	3	1	3	3	10	3	1	7	42
24.0-24.9	3	6	3	3	2		4	2	4	6	1	2	36
25.0-25.9	4	4	3	5	3	6	1	4	2	3	1		36
26.0-26.9	4	1	3	1	2	2		1	4	3	3	2	26
27.0-27.9	2	1	5	4	1	4				3	2		19
28.0-28.9	2	5	1	1	1	2	1			2	1	1	17
29.0-29.9	3		1	1	1	3	1			3	1		14
30.0-30.9				1	2				1				5
31.0-31.9	1	1		1		2	2			1		1	9
32.0-32.9	1		2		1	1			1			1	7
33.0-33.9	2									1			3
34.0-34.9		2			1	1		2			1	1	9
35.0-35.9	1	1	1			1				1		1	4
36.0-36.9													1
37.0-37.9							1			1			1
38.0-38.9			1								2	1	4
39.0-39.9							1						1
40.0-40.9				1	1	1							3
41.0-41.9													
42.0-42.9													
43.0-43.9					1								1
44.0-44.9				1	1						1		3
45.0-45.9			1		1								2
46.0-46.9													
47.0-47.9			1										1
48.0-48.9											1		1
49.0-49.9											1		1
50.0-50.9													1
Total	35	41	34	43	45	48	23	30	40	45	39	50	473

Table IXb. Number of males at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1914. The most frequent age has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0-14.9													
15.0-15.9													
16.0-16.9													
17.0-17.9						1	1			1		1	4
18.0-18.9			2	1	1		1	2	2	1	2	3	15
19.0-19.9	1		1	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	27
20.0-20.9	4	3	3	4	2	7	6	5	3	3	2	3	45
21.0-21.9	3	3	9	3	6	16	11	13	14	13	14	8	113
22.0-22.9	12	9	12	14	12	23	10	16	9	3	7	4	131
23.0-23.9	12	3	11	1	14	16	8	12	6	3	5	4	93
24.0-24.9	5	2	6	6	5	8	6	12	5	3	3	3	64
25.0-25.9	2	2	5	2	3	9	4	5	3	1	4	5	45
26.0-26.9	4	1	1	4	2	6	3	5	3	2	2	1	37
27.0-27.9		3	3	4	2	6	1	3	3	2	5	6	38
28.0-28.9	1	1		1	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	17
29.0-29.9	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	27
30.0-30.9	1		2	1	2	3	1	2					15
31.0-31.9		2	2	1		1	1	2	3			1	13
32.0-32.9			1	3	1	1	2			1		1	10
33.0-33.9					1	1	1		1	1			4
34.0-34.9			1	1				1	1				3
35.0-35.9		1	2			1							4
36.0-36.9		1				1	1	2	1				6
37.0-37.9			1										1
38.0-38.9						2							2
39.0-39.9		1				1	1	2		1			6
40.0-40.9	1			1			1						3
41.0-41.9	1												1
42.0-42.9								1					1
43.0-43.9				1					1				2
44.0-44.9			1										1
45.0-45.9													
46.0-46.9				1									1
47.0-47.9		1				1							2
48.0-48.9						1							1
49.0-49.9						1							1
50.0-50.9													
51.0-51.9		1											1
52.0-52.9													
53.0-53.9													
54.0-54.9													
55.0-55.9				1									1
Total	50	36	67	57	57	118	61	90	62	42	50	47	737

Table IXc. Number of males at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1929. The most frequent age has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0-14.9													1
15.0-15.9													17
16.0-16.9					1								42
17.0-17.9					3	1	4	3	1	5		1	53
18.0-18.9	2	2	1	6	1	5	7	6	6	3	1	2	115
19.0-19.9	2	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	2	14	4	151
20.0-20.9	3	3	4	9	8	12	16	12	10	18	5	12	86
21.0-21.9	8	6	13	13	18	27	14	8	14	13	3	7	75
22.0-22.9	4	7	15	7	7	11	3	5	8	9	4	2	71
23.0-23.9	8	2	9	2	5	18	9	9	5	2	6	6	47
24.0-24.9	1	2	4	5	10	12	10	3	3	10	3	4	43
25.0-25.9	4	2	5	3	2	7	5	2	3	7	3	4	39
26.0-26.9		1	3	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	1	8	31
27.0-27.9	3	2	2		3	5	5	1	5	3		4	26
28.0-28.9	1	2		2	1	4	1	2	5	3	1		17
29.0-29.9					1	2	1		2	1	2		10
30.0-30.9	1		1		1	1			1				14
31.0-31.9		1		1		2		1	1		2		10
32.0-32.9													7
33.0-33.9	1	1						1	1			1	8
34.0-34.9	2	2						2	1	1			9
35.0-35.9	2					1		1			1		5
36.0-36.9	3				1	2	1		1				5
37.0-37.9		1					2			1	1		3
38.0-38.9													6
39.0-39.9				1		2					1	1	
40.0-40.9		1		1		1		1					3
41.0-41.9													
42.0-42.9									2		1		3
43.0-43.9													
44.0-44.9													
45.0-45.9													
46.0-46.9													
47.0-47.9						1							1
48.0-48.9								1					2
49.0-49.9				1			1						1
50.0-50.9													
51.0-51.9						1							1
52.0-52.9													
53.0-53.9													
54.0-54.9													
55.0-55.9													
56.0-56.9													
57.0-57.9													
58.0-58.9													
59.0-59.9													
60.0-60.9													
61.0-61.9													
62.0-62.9													
63.0-63.9													
64.0-64.9													
65.0-65.9													
66.0-66.9													
67.0-67.9													
68.0-68.9													
69.0-69.9													
70.0-70.9													
71.0-71.9											1		1
72.0-72.9													
73.0-73.9													
Total	46	40	66	67	81	132	102	70	80	85	62	70	901

Table IXd. Number of males at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1937. The most frequent age has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0 - 14.9											1		1
15.0 - 15.9											1		1
16.0 - 16.9						2			1		5	5	31
17.0 - 17.9				1	1	2	3	1	7	5	9	8	82
18.0 - 18.9				5	9	8	4	12	11	11	9	2	115
19.0 - 19.9		2	3	7	13	21	10	12	14	11	5	2	146
20.0 - 20.9	8	9	11	5	7	15	18	15	11	11	10	6	111
21.0 - 21.9	15	15	12	11	7	9	6	12	11	4	1	6	63
22.0 - 22.9	11	10	6	3	4	8	8	10	4	3	4	2	48
23.0 - 23.9	4	8	3	8	6	5	4	5	1	2		2	37
24.0 - 24.9	3	4	3	2	4	5	2	4	1		3	3	40
25.0 - 25.9	3	6	3	3	1	3	2	5		3	1		19
26.0 - 26.9	2	2	3	3	1	3	1		3	3	1	2	21
27.0 - 27.9	3	2	3	1		1	2	1	3	1	2		15
28.0 - 28.9	1	4	1	2		2	2		2	1		1	9
29.0 - 29.9	1			4	1	2	2	1	1				13
30.0 - 30.9		1	1	2		2	2	1		3			11
31.0 - 31.9	3	1		1		2	2	1	1	1	2	2	12
32.0 - 32.9	1	4	1		1	3	3	1	1	1			9
33.0 - 33.9		1					2			3			8
34.0 - 34.9				1		1	1		1		1		4
35.0 - 35.9	1	2			2				1	2		2	7
36.0 - 36.9				1		1				1			2
37.0 - 37.9			1										1
38.0 - 38.9													1
39.0 - 39.9	1		1								1		3
40.0 - 40.9					2								1
41.0 - 41.9				1						1			2
42.0 - 42.9					1								1
43.0 - 43.9						1							2
44.0 - 44.9			1										
45.0 - 45.9		2											4
46.0 - 46.9							1		1				
47.0 - 47.9	1		1										1
48.0 - 48.9													
49.0 - 49.9						1							1
50.0 - 50.9													
51.0 - 51.9										1	1		2
52.0 - 52.9													
53.0 - 53.9													
54.0 - 54.9													
55.0 - 55.9													
56.0 - 56.9													
57.0 - 57.9													
58.0 - 58.9													
59.0 - 59.9											1		1
60.0 - 60.9													
61.0 - 61.9													
62.0 - 62.9													
63.0 - 63.9													
Total	58	74	61	59	60	100	70	80	71	82	60	53	828

Table IXe. Number of males at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1942. The most frequent age has been encircled.

Age	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
14.0 - 14.9	1				
15.0 - 15.9		1			
16.0 - 16.9					1
17.0 - 17.9	1		4	1	4
18.0 - 18.9	18	11	15	17	31
19.0 - 19.9	30	30	27	42	82
20.0 - 20.9	69	40	45	53	115
21.0 - 21.9	78	59	113	115	146
22.0 - 22.9	73	86	131	151	111
23.0 - 23.9	65	42	93	86	63
24.0 - 24.9	48	36	64	75	48
25.0 - 25.9	37	36	45	71	37
26.0 - 26.9	34	26	37	47	40
27.0 - 27.9	48	19	38	43	19
28.0 - 28.9	24	17	17	39	21
29.0 - 29.9	24	14	27	31	15
30.0 - 30.9	17	5	15	26	9
31.0 - 31.9	13	9	13	17	13
32.0 - 32.9	13	7	10	10	11
33.0 - 33.9	7	3	4	14	12
34.0 - 34.9	5	9	5	10	9
35.0 - 35.9	11	4	4	7	8
36.0 - 36.9	6	1	6	8	4
37.0 - 37.9	4	1	1	9	7
38.0 - 38.9	3	4	2	5	2
39.0 - 39.9	5	1	6	5	1
40.0 - 40.9	2	3	3	3	1
41.0 - 41.9	1		1	6	1
42.0 - 42.9	2		1		3
43.0 - 43.9		1	2		1
44.0 - 44.9	1	3	1	3	2
45.0 - 45.9	1	2			1
46.0 - 46.9			1		2
47.0 - 47.9		1	2		
48.0 - 48.9	1	1	1	1	4
49.0 - 49.9	1	1	1	1	
50.0 - 50.9	2			1	
51.0 - 51.9			1	1	1
52.0 - 52.9					
53.0 - 53.9					
54.0 - 54.9	1				2
55.0 - 55.9			1		
56.0 - 56.9					
57.0 - 57.9					
58.0 - 58.9					
59.0 - 59.9					
60.0 - 60.9					
61.0 - 61.9					
62.0 - 62.9					1
63.0 - 63.9				1	
64.0 - 64.9					
65.0 - 65.9					
66.0 - 66.9					
67.0 - 67.9					
68.0 - 68.9					
69.0 - 69.9					
70.0 - 70.9					
71.0 - 71.9					
72.0 - 72.9				1	
73.0 - 73.9					
74.0 - 74.9	1				
75.0 - 75.9					
Total	674	473	737	901	828

Table X. Number of males at each age applying for marriage licenses in Madison County, Indiana, for each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942. The most frequent age or the mode has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
14.0 - 14.9				2		1	2	1		1	1	2	12
15.0 - 15.9		2		4		2	1	4	3	5	2	8	43
16.0 - 16.9	5	4	2	4	3	3	10	6	7	3	8	2	62
17.0 - 17.9	7	4	4	4	4	5	8	7	12	9	8	7	91
18.0 - 18.9	3	6	3	7	5	5	7	5	6	10	5	11	71
19.0 - 19.9	5	2	3	8	6	6	7	2	6	2	5	10	68
20.0 - 20.9	7	3	6	4	4	9	2	2	4	3	5	7	63
21.0 - 21.9	5	7	9	5	6	7	5	1	4	2	5	6	50
22.0 - 22.9	7	1	3	11	4	1	4	3	4	4	1	8	50
23.0 - 23.9	2	2	6		2				4	4	4	3	16
24.0 - 24.9	2		1	2	3	1	5		1	2	2	4	27
25.0 - 25.9	3		1	2	1	1	1		2	1	2	4	16
26.0 - 26.9		3	1	2	2	1			1	1	2	2	14
27.0 - 27.9	2		5	2	2	1		1	1	3	2	2	18
28.0 - 28.9			2			1	1	3	1	2	2	1	12
29.0 - 29.9				1	1	1				1	1		7
30.0 - 30.9	1			1		2	1			1	1		5
31.0 - 31.9	1			1	2	1	1	1		1	1		7
32.0 - 32.9													7
33.0 - 33.9			2	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		4
34.0 - 34.9				1				1	1			1	6
35.0 - 35.9			1				1	1	1		1		4
36.0 - 36.9				1									2
37.0 - 37.9	1				1								2
38.0 - 38.9			1										2
39.0 - 39.9									1				1
40.0 - 40.9				1									1
41.0 - 41.9						1							1
42.0 - 42.9													
43.0 - 43.9													
44.0 - 44.9													1
45.0 - 45.9			1										1
46.0 - 46.9	1						1						1
47.0 - 47.9													
48.0 - 48.9													
49.0 - 49.9							1						1
50.0 - 50.9													
51.0 - 51.9													1
52.0 - 52.9													
53.0 - 53.9	1												
54.0 - 54.9													
Total	53	39	56	69	52	49	59	37	61	51	57	70	653

Table XIa Number of females at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1899. The most frequent age (or the mode) has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
15.0-15.9													18
16.0-16.9		1		1	1	2		1	1	3	3	5	28
17.0-17.9	3	1		1	4	5	3	3	1	3	2	2	71
18.0-18.9	1	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	9	7	9	12	76
19.0-19.9	7	10	5	9	5	3	5	8	7	7	7	3	57
20.0-20.9	4	6	7	7	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	9	50
21.0-21.9	3	5	2	9	3	8	2	2	6	2	2	6	41
22.0-22.9	2	2	6	5	7	7	1	3	3	5	3	7	27
23.0-23.9	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	6	3	2	22
24.0-24.9	2		4		3	4	1	1		1	2		20
25.0-25.9	4	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	1		1	19
26.0-26.9	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	1		7
27.0-27.9		1		2	1	2	1					3	10
28.0-28.9	1	1		2		1	1	1		2			5
29.0-29.9	1		1			1		1					6
30.0-30.9	1	1		1		1	1	1				1	6
31.0-31.9			1				1	1		1	1	1	6
32.0-32.9			1	1				1					4
33.0-33.9									1	1			2
34.0-34.9		2				1			1				4
35.0-35.9					1	1						1	2
36.0-36.9												1	2
37.0-37.9													
38.0-38.9											1		1
39.0-39.9					2								2
40.0-40.9													
41.0-41.9													
42.0-42.9													
43.0-43.9	1												1
44.0-44.9												1	1
45.0-45.9													
46.0-46.9											1		1
47.0-47.9												1	1
48.0-48.9													
49.0-49.9													
Total.	34	39	34	48	39	54	25	35	41	44	37	54	484

Table Xib. Number of females at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1914. The most frequent age (or the mode) has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0-14.9													6
15.0-15.9					1								23
16.0-16.9	3		2		2	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	45
17.0-17.9	8	3	1	3	1	9	2	6	1	4	3	4	93
18.0-18.9	4	1	2	8	8	15	8	14	9	7	9	8	138
19.0-19.9	10	5	18	12	12	18	14	10	12	9	12	6	89
20.0-20.9	9	5	10	4	6	11	8	14	7	5	6	4	84
21.0-21.9	5	3	4	6	12	13	6	10	5	4	7	4	46
22.0-22.9	5	6	4	4	5	6	2	4	4	2	2	2	43
23.0-23.9	2		6	5	1	12	2	5	5		2	3	46
24.0-24.9	2	2	7	5	3	7	3	7	5		2	3	20
25.0-25.9	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	4			1	1	26
26.0-26.9	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	5		1	2	4	23
27.0-27.9	2		2		1	2	3	2	3		4	1	8
28.0-28.9					1	3	2	1				1	7
29.0-29.9			1			1		1	2				9
30.0-30.9		1		2		2		1	1	1			5
31.0-31.9						1	1		1	1	1	1	3
32.0-32.9						1				1			1
33.0-33.9								1		1			2
34.0-34.9						1	1						3
35.0-35.9					1	1			1				3
36.0-36.9											1		1
37.0-37.9			1		1			1					3
38.0-38.9											1		1
39.0-39.9													1
40.0-40.9			1										1
41.0-41.9								1					2
42.0-42.9							1	1					2
43.0-43.9													
44.0-44.9													
45.0-45.9					1	1							2
46.0-46.9							1						1
47.0-47.9													
48.0-48.9													
49.0-49.9													1
50.0-50.9										1			
51.0-51.9													
52.0-52.9													
53.0-53.9													
54.0-54.9													1
Total	52	35	63	58	60	116	58	88	61	41	52	50	734

Table X1c. Number of females at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1929. The most frequent age (or the mode) has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
14.0 - 14.9										1			1
15.0 - 15.9			1					1	1			1	4
16.0 - 16.9		2		1	1	3	6	1	8	2	3	1	28
17.0 - 17.9	4	4	2	3	4	5	7	3	8	5	3	2	50
18.0 - 18.9	1	4	6	5	9	14	12	14	16	16	9	16	122
19.0 - 19.9	11	8	17	14	23	18	16	11	14	15	6	7	160
20.0 - 20.9	8	10	9	13	7	15	13	9	5	7	10	11	117
21.0 - 21.9	2	4	8	7	7	15	12	8	7	8	11	4	93
22.0 - 22.9	3	1	9	7	7	12	6	5	5	6	4	2	67
23.0 - 23.9	4	4	12	2	5	11	7	6	2	5	2	6	66
24.0 - 24.9	2	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	4	4	2	36
25.0 - 25.9	1		1	4	3	9	3	2	3	2	3	3	31
26.0 - 26.9	2		2	3	2	5	4	1		4		2	25
27.0 - 27.9	1		1	1	1	3	2		2	3	3	1	17
28.0 - 28.9	1				1	5		1	3	1	1		14
29.0 - 29.9	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	2			1	12
30.0 - 30.9			1			1		1	2	1			6
31.0 - 31.9	2			2	2		2	1		2	3		13
32.0 - 32.9	1					1	3				1		7
33.0 - 33.9				1			2	3			1	1	8
34.0 - 34.9	1												1
35.0 - 35.9										1	1		2
36.0 - 36.9				1					1				2
37.0 - 37.9													1
38.0 - 38.9						1							1
39.0 - 39.9													3
40.0 - 40.9					1	1	1					1	1
41.0 - 41.9													1
42.0 - 42.9										1			1
43.0 - 43.9													
44.0 - 44.9													
45.0 - 45.9													
46.0 - 46.9													
47.0 - 47.9													
48.0 - 48.9													
49.0 - 49.9						1				1			1
50.0 - 50.9													1
51.0 - 51.9								1					1
52.0 - 52.9													
53.0 - 53.9													
54.0 - 54.9													
55.0 - 55.9													
56.0 - 56.9													
57.0 - 57.9													
58.0 - 58.9													
59.0 - 59.9													
60.0 - 60.9													
61.0 - 61.9													
62.0 - 62.9											1		1
63.0 - 63.9													
Total	46	39	72	68	76	126	100	72	84	85	63	61	892

Table XId. Number of females at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1937. The most frequent age (or the mode) has been encircled.

Age	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
14.0 - 14.9													
15.0 - 15.9				1					1			1	3
16.0 - 16.9		1		1		2	4	5	7	1	7	1	30
17.0 - 17.9	3	5	5	4	5	6	9	7	7	7	4	4	66
18.0 - 18.9	4	12	4	7	16	26	7	10	16	12	12	15	141
19.0 - 19.9	16	14	12	14	8	14	12	19	12	15	7	5	148
20.0 - 20.9	13	7	9	9	11	17	12	14	4	7	6	7	116
21.0 - 21.9	7	5	7	4	5	8	8	8	7	12	10	5	86
22.0 - 22.9	4	8	7	5	4	6	6	10	9	2	3	5	69
23.0 - 23.9	2	4	5	6	5	5	7	5	2	5	1	3	47
24.0 - 24.9	4	3	3	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	33
25.0 - 25.9	1	3	1	1	1	2	4		1	2		1	17
26.0 - 26.9		2		2	2	5	1			3	1	1	17
27.0 - 27.9	3	1	1	3		3	1	1	2	3	1		19
28.0 - 28.9	2			1		2		1	1	1	2	1	11
29.0 - 29.9	1	1	1		2	3		1					10
30.0 - 30.9	1	2				1		1	2		1		8
31.0 - 31.9		2	1		1		1			1		1	7
32.0 - 32.9				2	1				1			2	6
33.0 - 33.9			1			1					1	1	4
34.0 - 34.9	2	1	1			1				1			6
35.0 - 35.9									2			1	3
36.0 - 36.9			1		1					1		1	4
37.0 - 37.9						1				1			2
38.0 - 38.9				1					1			1	3
39.0 - 39.9		1											1
40.0 - 40.9					1	1							2
41.0 - 41.9							1	1		1			3
42.0 - 42.9													
43.0 - 43.9											1		1
44.0 - 44.9													
45.0 - 45.9												1	1
46.0 - 46.9									1				1
47.0 - 47.9													
48.0 - 48.9													
49.0 - 49.9							1						1
50.0 - 50.9													
51.0 - 51.9													
52.0 - 52.9													
53.0 - 53.9													
54.0 - 54.9													
55.0 - 55.9													
56.0 - 56.9							1						1
57.0 - 57.9							1						1
Total.	63	72	59	66	66	107	75	86	78	79	58	59	868

Table Xie. Number of females at each age applying each month for marriage licenses in Madison County for the year 1942. The most frequent age (or the mode) has been encircled.

Age	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
14.0 - 14.9				1	
15.0 - 15.9	12		6	4	3
16.0 - 16.9	43	18	23	28	30
17.0 - 17.9	62	28	45	50	66
18.0 - 18.9	91	71	93	122	141
19.0 - 19.9	71	76	138	160	148
20.0 - 20.9	68	57	89	117	116
21.0 - 21.9	63	50	84	93	86
22.0 - 22.9	50	41	46	67	69
23.0 - 23.9	50	27	43	66	77
24.0 - 24.9	16	22	46	36	33
25.0 - 25.9	17	20	20	31	17
26.0 - 26.9	16	19	26	25	17
27.0 - 27.9	18	7	23	17	19
28.0 - 28.9	12	10	8	14	11
29.0 - 29.9	7	5	7	12	10
30.0 - 30.9	5	6	9	6	8
31.0 - 31.9	7	6	5	13	7
32.0 - 32.9	7	4	3	7	6
33.0 - 33.9	4	2	1	8	4
34.0 - 34.9	6	4	1	1	6
35.0 - 35.9	4	2	2	2	3
36.0 - 36.9	2	2	3	2	4
37.0 - 37.9	2		1		2
38.0 - 38.9	2	1	3	1	3
39.0 - 39.9		2	1		1
40.0 - 40.9	1			3	2
41.0 - 41.9	1		1	1	3
42.0 - 42.9	1		2		
43.0 - 43.9		1		1	1
44.0 - 44.9		1			
45.0 - 45.9	1		2		1
46.0 - 46.9	1	1	1		1
47.0 - 47.9	1	1			
48.0 - 48.9					1
49.0 - 49.9			1	1	
50.0 - 50.9				1	
51.0 - 51.9	1			1	
52.0 - 52.9				1	
53.0 - 53.9	1		1		
54.0 - 54.9					
55.0 - 55.9					
56.0 - 56.9					1
57.0 - 57.9					1
58.0 - 58.9					
59.0 - 59.9					
60.0 - 60.9					
61.0 - 61.9					
62.0 - 62.9					
63.0 - 63.9				1	
64.0 - 64.9					
Total	653	484	734	892	868

Table XII. Number of females at each age applying for marriage licenses in Madison County, Indiana, for each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942. The most frequent age (or the mode) has been encircled.

YEAR	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
Men	24.01	23.18	23.31	23.78	22.23
Women	<u>20.65</u>	<u>20.81</u>	<u>20.65</u>	<u>20.64</u>	<u>20.35</u>
Difference	3.36	2.37	2.66	3.14	1.88

Table XIII. Median ages of men and women applying for marriage licenses for the first time in each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942.

According to this table the median age for men in 1942 was 1.78 years younger in 1942 than it was in 1899. There were just as many men marrying under 22.23 as there were over that age. The war probably accounts for the lower median age.

The median age for women remained practically the same for all five years although it was three-tenths of a year younger in 1942 than in 1899.

The average age for first marriages in each of the five years may be seen in Table XIX.

YEAR	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
Men	24.84	24.43	24.16	24.84	23.56
Women	<u>21.43</u>	<u>21.44</u>	<u>21.71</u>	<u>21.63</u>	<u>21.27</u>
Difference	3.41	2.99	2.45	3.21	2.29

Table XIX. A comparison of the mean (or average) ages of men and women obtaining their marriage license the first time for each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942.

In 1899 the average or mean age of men applying for a marriage license for the first time was 3.41 years older than that of the women. In 1914 the average age of the groom had dropped slightly. It was 24.34 as compared with the woman's age which had held its own at 21.44. Thus, the spread between the two equalled 2.99 years. In other words, the men in 1914 were choosing wives nearer their own age than men in 1899. In 1929 the men were marrying at a still younger age than in 1914. The average age was 24.16 years. During the same year the women's average age was slightly higher than previously, consequently bringing the two still closer together. At this year there was a difference of only 2.45 in their ages. In 1937, the men's mean age of mating was the same as it had been in 1899, but women were marrying at an older age than they were in 1899. The spread in age therefore was greater than in 1929 but not as great as it had been in 1899. By 1942, the average age of both had dropped. The men were mating more than a year younger, and women a fraction of a year younger than they had in 1899. The spread in age between the two had dropped from 3.41 in 1899 to 2.29 years in 1942.

The foregoing figures point out several factors of importance regarding first marriages. (1) Men are marrying at a younger age than they did in 1899. The mean age, the median age, and the mode all show this. (2) Women tend to

marry at about the same age as they did in 1899. However, the figures for 1942 are a fraction of a year lower than in any previous year studied. Both men and women in 1942 married younger. (3) The Second World War may have been an important factor in making the marriage age lower for that year. (4) Men and women are choosing mates nearer their own age than formerly.

All marriages. A comparison should be made between all marriages and first marriages. Table XX gives this comparison.

Men

Year	All Marriages	First Marriages	Difference
1897	27.72	24.84	
1914	28.69	24.43	2.88
1929	28.71	24.16	4.26
1937	27.71	24.84	4.55
1942	28.16	23.56	2.87
			4.60

Women

1899	23.75	21.43	
1914	24.89	21.44	2.32
1929	24.94	21.71	3.45
1937	24.21	21.63	3.23
1942	24.54	21.27	2.58
			3.27

Table XX A comparison of the ages of all marriage license applicants with the ages of applicants applying for marriage licenses the first time (that is those who have not been previously married) for the years 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942, in Madison County, Indiana. This comparison is based on the mean age.

Age	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
14.0 - 14.9	1				
15.0 - 15.9		1			1
16.0 - 16.9					4
17.0 - 17.9	1		4	1	31
18.0 - 18.9	18	11	15	17	82
19.0 - 19.9	32	31	27	43	116
20.0 - 20.9	70	40	45	54	147
21.0 - 21.9	79	59	115	115	116
22.0 - 22.9	77	92	136	154	71
23.0 - 23.9	67	44	101	70	54
24.0 - 24.9	48	43	67	83	43
25.0 - 25.9	39	36	56	75	50
26.0 - 26.9	41	30	50	56	34
27.0 - 27.9	56	21	49	52	38
28.0 - 28.9	27	22	27	50	25
29.0 - 29.9	27	16	32	42	23
30.0 - 30.9	27	12	22	34	22
31.0 - 31.9	16	17	15	26	23
32.0 - 32.9	20	10	14	27	17
33.0 - 33.9	14	9	11	20	18
34.0 - 34.9	10	15	16	13	13
35.0 - 35.9	16	6	9	13	7
36.0 - 36.9	11	8	16	16	17
37.0 - 37.9	7	3	9	17	8
38.0 - 38.9	7	12	7	13	5
39.0 - 39.9	7	4	10	8	12
40.0 - 40.9	8	10	8	8	12
41.0 - 41.9	3	2	2	15	14
42.0 - 42.9	9	5	4	4	10
43.0 - 43.9	1	1	4	10	6
44.0 - 44.9	2	4	3	9	4
45.0 - 45.9	5	5	3	5	9
46.0 - 46.9	4	2	5	2	8
47.0 - 47.9	1	3	3	5	7
48.0 - 48.9	2	4	7	7	4
49.0 - 49.9	6	3	7	6	4
50.0 - 50.9	6	5	6	5	10
51.0 - 51.9	3	1	6	4	3
52.0 - 52.9	5		3	4	4
53.0 - 53.9	1	2	1	7	3
54.0 - 54.9	4	4	3	3	4
55.0 - 55.9	2	2	4	1	3
56.0 - 56.9	2	1	3	5	2
57.0 - 57.9	1	4	4	1	4
58.0 - 58.9	2	3	2	3	2
59.0 - 59.9	3	4	4	2	2
60.0 - 60.9		4	7	2	2
61.0 - 61.9	1	2	3	1	3
62.0 - 62.9	1	1	5	5	4
63.0 - 63.9		1	3	4	1
64.0 - 64.9	1	1	1	1	1
65.0 - 65.9	1	1	1	1	1
66.0 - 66.9		1		1	1
67.0 - 67.9			1	1	1
68.0 - 68.9	1	1	1	3	2
69.0 - 69.9	1	1	1		3
70.0 - 70.9	1	1	3		1
71.0 - 71.9		1			2
72.0 - 72.9			2	1	1
73.0 - 73.9	1		1		1
74.0 - 74.9				1	
75.0 - 75.9					1
76.0 - 76.9				2	
77.0 - 77.9				1	
78.0 - 78.9					
79.0 - 79.9		1			
80.0 - 80.9				1	
81.0 - 81.9					
82.0 - 82.9		1			
Total	* 797	625	967	1151	1124

Table XXI. The total number of males applying for marriage licenses in 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942. Showing the number applying at each age. The mode (or the age at which men most frequently marry) is encircled.

* There were 818 couples applying for licenses in 1899 but only 797 had sufficient data recorded for them to be of value to this chart.

Age	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
14.0 - 14.9			6	1	3
15.0 - 15.9	12		4	4	30
16.0 - 16.9	43	18	23	28	30
17.0 - 17.9	65	28	45	50	66
18.0 - 18.9	97	74	96	123	143
19.0 - 19.9	73	78	143	167	153
20.0 - 20.9	73	64	101	125	122
21.0 - 21.9	68	54	95	98	91
22.0 - 22.9	53	46	54	76	79
23.0 - 23.9	56	34	54	79	56
24.0 - 24.9	23	25	54	46	42
25.0 - 25.9	35	24	27	37	24
26.0 - 26.9	24	23	35	40	24
27.0 - 27.9	23	11	27	31	29
28.0 - 28.9	13	15	14	28	20
29.0 - 29.9	10	13	18	32	16
30.0 - 30.9	12	11	15	15	17
31.0 - 31.9	10	12	12	19	13
32.0 - 32.9	10	7	7	14	16
33.0 - 33.9	10	3	6	13	14
34.0 - 34.9	11	6	10	9	12
35.0 - 35.9	8	5	4	8	13
36.0 - 36.9	7	4	8	7	13
37.0 - 37.9	7	2	5	7	14
38.0 - 38.9	4	5	5	7	15
39.0 - 39.9	5	8	4	6	4
40.0 - 40.9	4	4	7	5	10
41.0 - 41.9	5	2	3	3	8
42.0 - 42.9	4	5	5	6	3
43.0 - 43.9	3	1	4	5	4
44.0 - 44.9	3	2	5	4	4
45.0 - 45.9	4	2	7	5	2
46.0 - 46.9	3	3	3	2	4
47.0 - 47.9	4	3	5	3	8
48.0 - 48.9	3	1	8	5	3
49.0 - 49.9	2	5	7	6	6
50.0 - 50.9	1	2		3	1
51.0 - 51.9	2	2	3	5	4
52.0 - 52.9	1	4	9	6	2
53.0 - 53.9	1	2	3	1	6
54.0 - 54.9		1	5	6	5
55.0 - 55.9	2	2	1		
56.0 - 56.9	1	2	4		2
57.0 - 57.9	1	2	3	1	5
58.0 - 58.9		1		2	
59.0 - 59.9	1		4	2	2
60.0 - 60.9		1	1	3	5
61.0 - 61.9	1	2	2		2
62.0 - 62.9	1	1	1	2	2
63.0 - 63.9		1	2	1	7
64.0 - 64.9			2	1	
65.0 - 65.9	1	1		1	
66.0 - 66.9		1			1
67.0 - 67.9					2
68.0 - 68.9		2	2	1	1
69.0 - 69.9	1			1	
70.0 - 70.9					
71.0 - 71.9					1
72.0 - 72.9					1
73.0 - 73.9					
74.0 - 74.9					
75.0 - 75.9					
Total	* 797	625	967	1151	1124

Table XXII. The total number of females applying for marriage licenses in 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942. Showing the number applying at each age. The mode (or the age at which women most frequently marry) is encircled.

* There were 818 couples applying for licenses in 1899 but only 797 had sufficient data recorded for them to be of value to this chart.

From the table it may be pointed out that when all marriages, for each of the years studied, are considered, there is a definite tendency among women toward marrying at an older age than in 1899. The same is true for men except that in 1937 the age was practically the same as the 1899 figure. The most important reason for this is that there was a great increase in the number of remarriages between the years 1899 and 1942.

The age at which marriages most frequently occurred was the same when remarriages were included in the total as if only the first marriages were considered. Tables XXI and XXII give the number of applicants for marriage licenses for each age in each of the five years.

Further discussion of the question of re-marriages will be taken up in the following chapter which deals solely with remarriages.

Chapter V

REMARRIAGES

Increase in the number of remarriages. The term remarriages is used in connection with any marriage taking place after the first. It includes those marriages which occur after the death of the previous mate as well as those marriages taking place after divorcement.

Has there been an increase in remarriages since 1899? What percentage of them are remarriage after death of former mate? How many of them follow a divorce? These are some of the questions which will be answered for Madison County in this chapter. Table number XXIV gives the number of first marriages, remarriages, and total marriages for each of the months of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942. From the table one will observe that the year 1899 had the smallest number of remarriages of any of the years while 1942 had the highest. The percentage of the remarriages is shown in Table XXIII.

YEAR	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
Men	18.8	24.3	23.8	26.0	26.3
Women	18.1	22.6	24.1	22.5	22.8

Table XXIII. The percentage of remarriages in Madison County for each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942.

Males 1899

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1st. Marriage	54	44	56	68	50	51	55	37	56	51	57	68	647
Remarriage	12	2	13	9	13	9	11	6	16	18	24	17	150
Total	66	46	69	77	63	60	66	43	72	69	81	85	* 797

Females 1899

1st. Marriage	53	39	56	69	52	49	59	37	61	51	57	70	653
Remarriage	13	7	13	8	11	11	7	6	11	18	24	15	144
Total	66	46	69	77	63	60	66	43	72	69	81	85	* 797

Males 1914

1st. Marriage	35	41	34	43	75	48	23	30	40	40	39	50	473
Remarriage	9	13	9	10	15	12	16	10	11	13	14	20	152
Total	44	54	43	53	60	60	39	40	51	53	53	70	625

Females 1914

1st. Marriage	34	39	34	48	39	54	25	35	41	44	37	54	484
Remarriage	10	15	9	5	21	6	14	5	10	14	10	16	141
Total	44	54	43	53	60	60	39	40	51	58	53	70	625

Males 1929

1st. Marriage	50	36	67	57	57	118	61	90	62	42	50	47	737
Remarriage	12	16	17	17	26	26	15	27	17	18	19	20	230
Total	62	52	84	74	83	144	76	117	79	60	69	67	967

Females 1929

1st. Marriage	52	35	63	58	60	116	58	88	61	41	52	50	734
Remarriage	10	17	21	16	23	28	18	29	18	19	17	17	233
Total	62	52	84	74	83	144	76	117	79	60	69	67	967

Males 1937

1st. Marriage	46	40	66	67	81	132	102	70	80	85	62	70	901
Remarriage	14	14	26	28	18	26	23	14	23	27	21	16	250
Total	60	54	92	95	99	158	125	84	103	112	83	86	1151

Females 1937

1st. Marriage	46	39	72	68	76	126	100	72	84	85	63	61	892
Remarriage	14	15	20	27	23	32	25	12	19	27	20	25	257
Total	60	54	92	95	99	158	125	84	103	112	83	86	1151

Males 1942

1st. Marriage	58	74	61	59	60	100	70	80	71	82	60	53	828
Remarriage	24	16	15	25	29	32	26	18	19	32	30	30	296
Total	82	90	76	84	89	132	96	98	90	114	90	83	1124

Females 1942

1st. Marriage	63	72	59	66	66	107	75	86	78	79	58	59	868
Remarriage	19	18	17	18	23	25	21	12	12	35	32	24	256
Total	82	90	76	84	89	132	96	98	90	114	90	83	1124

Table XXIV. The number of first marriages of men and women, and the number of remarriages as compared with the total number of marriages for each month of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942.

* There were 818 marriages in 1899 but data was complete for only 797 of them.

From this table it can be learned that between the years 1899 and 1942 the percentage of remarriages increased about 7.5 per cent. In 1942 more than one-fourth of the men who applied for marriage licenses had been previously married. During the same year, 22.8 per cent of the women who obtained licenses had been married at least once before.

In only one of the years studied was the rate higher for women than for men. That was in 1929, when about .3 per cent more women than men had been married previously. By 1942 3.5 per cent more men than women had been previously married. How had these previous marriages been dissolved? Table XXV shows the number which were dissolved by death and those dissolved by divorce. It also shows which were multiple marriages. For example, one man had been divorced five times previous to his marriage in 1942. Others had had combinations of marriages dissolved by death and divorce. Two men in 1942 had four marriages previous to the filing of an application for a marriage license in 1942. The first three were dissolved by divorce and the fourth by death. All such combinations are shown in Table XXV.

In the year 1899 there was no record kept as to how previous marriages had been dissolved. Thus, the discussion of remarriage after death and after divorce will concern itself with only four years: 1914, 1928, 1937, and 1942.

	Males					Females				
	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942	1899	1914	1929	1937	1942
One previous marriage dissolved by death.	* 133	62	78	60	68	* 128	48	63	44	55
Two previous marriages dissolved by death.	* 13	5	12	6	4	* 14	7	11	5	8
Three previous marriages dissolved by death.	* 4	3		1	2	* 1		2		
Four previous marriages dissolved by death.						* 1				
Two previous marriages, first dissolved by divorce, second by death.		3	0	3	1		3		2	4
Three previous marriages, first dissolved by divorce, others by death.										1
Three previous marriages, first dissolved by death, second by divorce, third by death.								1		
Four previous marriages, first three dissolved by divorce, fourth by death.		1			1					
One previous marriage dissolved by divorce.		65	115	142	178		70	135	180	147
Two previous marriages dissolved by divorce.		5	10	19	18		5	15	14	26
Three previous marriages dissolved by divorce.		0	2	1	6				2	4
Four previous marriages dissolved by divorce.				2				4		
Five previous marriages dissolved by divorce.				1						
Two previous marriages, first dissolved by death, second by divorce.		6	3	9	14		6	1	7	9
Three previous marriages, first dissolved by death, others by divorce.				3	3			1		1
Three previous marriages, first two dissolved by death, third by divorce.		2	1	1			2			
Three previous marriages, first dissolved by divorce, second by death, third by divorce.									1	
Four previous marriages, first dissolved by death, others by divorce.				1					1	
Four previous marriages, first two dissolved by death, third and fourth by divorce.					1					
Previous divorce indicated but number of times not shown on record.									2	1
Total Remarriages.	* 150	152	230	249	296	* 144	141	233	258	256

Table XXV. The number of previous marriages for each male and female applicant in each of the following years: 1899, 1914, 1929, 1937 and 1942, pointing out how the previous marriages were dissolved.

* Records in 1899 did not distinguish between death and divorce.

In 1914, ^{the} percentage of men remarrying in Madison County after their last previous marriage had been dissolved by death, was 48.68. By 1942 the percentage had dropped to 25.67. The percentage for the women in those same years was similar. In 1914 the figure for them was 41.13 per cent. By 1942 it was only 26.56 per cent. Table XXVI shows the percentage of men and women whose last marriage was dissolved by death, and the same for divorce.

MEN

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>1914</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1942</u>
Last marriage dissolved by <u>death</u> .	48.68	39.13	28.11	25.67
Last marriage dissolved by <u>divorce</u> .	<u>51.32</u>	<u>60.87</u>	<u>71.89</u>	<u>74.33</u>
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

WOMEN

Last marriage dissolved by <u>death</u> .	41.13	32.61	19.76	26.56
Last marriage dissolved by <u>divorce</u> .	<u>58.87</u>	<u>67.39</u>	<u>80.24</u>	<u>73.44</u>
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table XXVI. The percentage of men and women whose last marriage, previous to applying for marriage license in Madison County in 1942, was dissolved by death or divorce.

The percentages in figure XXVI show that since 1914 a larger and larger number of men and women who have dissolved their previous marriage by divorce are remarrying. The

figures also point out that in each year except 1942, the percentage of women remarrying after divorce was slightly higher than the men. These figures also show that the increase in remarriages since 1899 has been due to divorce rather than death.

Another interesting factor to note is that 21.80 percent of the women who had been divorced before applying for a license in 1942, had already been divorced at least twice before. The position of the men was similar--20.18 percent of them had been divorced at least twice before.

This would indicate that a large percentage of those persons who do not find happiness in their first marriage do not find happiness in later marriages.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in the preceeding pages disclose certain definite trends and characteristics regarding marriage in Madison County, Indiana. The most outstanding of these have been listed below:

(1) As the county has grown there has been an improvement in the keeping of the records as well as an improvement in the forms used.

(2) The marriage rate per one hundred population tends to fluctuate between about 1.9 and 2.5 persons. More marriages take place in the years of greater financial security.

(3) The month of June is the month in which most marriages take place today, whereas, it was found that as late as 1914, the fall or winter months were preferred for marriage. The likely explanation for this is that in the earlier days men and women were busy with their work on the farm, while in the winter months there was more time for courtship. Advertisement in recent years has been greatly responsible for the large number of marriages in June.

(4) Men and women are more mobile when looking for mates today than they were in 1899, though not as much so as they might seem to be or people might seem to think. Men are more mobile than women. Some 16.29 percent more men went outside their own county to obtain marriage licenses in 1942 than did in 1899. The increase in the number of women going

outside the county during the same period was 13.71 percent.

(5) For first marriages as well as remarriages, there is a tendency to choose partners nearer one's own age than formerly. The average spread between the ages of the male and the female for first marriages in 1942 was 2.29 years, while for remarriages and first marriages combined it was 3.62 years. The figures show also that persons marrying for the first time choose partners much closer to their own age. In 1899 the spread between the ages of the male and the female marrying the first time was 3.41 as compared to 2.97, the spread between the ages of the male and female for all marriages.

(6) In 1899 only 20.11 percent of the women obtaining marriage licenses had employment outside their homes as compared with 47.15 in 1942. These figures do not include those persons who listed housekeeping or domestic service such as maids.

(7) Of those men, who married women employed outside their homes, 46.98 percent of them chose women performing the same type of work.

(8) Men applying for marriage licenses for the first time in 1942 were more than a year younger than those applying in 1899. The average(or mean) age in 1942 was 23.56 years. Women tended to marry at approximately the same age as formerly. Their mean age was 21.27 in 1942. This was slightly lower than in 1899, when the mean age was 21.34. Both men and women married younger in 1924 than in any other year studied.

(9) The average (or mean) age of all applicants, those marrying for the first time and those marrying after divorce from, or death of, the former mate, showed that both men and women tend to marry at a slightly later age than formerly.

(10) There was an increase in the number of remarriages between the years 1899 and 1942. By the latter date 26.3 percent of the males who obtained marriage licenses had been previously married. The percentage of women who had been previously married was 22.8. This brings out another factor. Men remarry after death of, or divorce from, their former mate more often than do women.

(12) The percentage of persons remarrying after divorce is on the increase. In 1899 a few more than fifty percent of the persons remarrying had previously been divorced. By 1942 the figure had jumped to about seventy-five percent and of this number about twenty percent had been divorced more than once before.

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